

Jordan Times

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Denktash sets condition for U.N.
 Nicosia (AP) — Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash declared Wednesday the extension of the mandate of the U.N. peace force in Cyprus needed his separate consent, it was reported by the official Turkish Cypriot Bayrak Radio. The Denktash statement cast doubts over the extension of the six-monthly mandate of the force coming up for renewal early in June. "The extension of the mandate needs the consent of both the Greek and Turkish Cypriot administrations," Mr. Denktash was quoted as saying by Bayrak. If Mr. Denktash insists on separate consent by his side, it is likely to create problems in the wake of last November's unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot community in the Turkish occupied northern part of the war-divided Cyprus. The U.N. Security Council branded the Turkish Cypriot secession "legally invalid" and called for its retraction in two separate resolutions, last November and again earlier this month.

Arens: No early Lebanon pullback
 TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens Wednesday ruled out any early pullback of Israeli forces in South Lebanon closer to a line closer to the Israeli border, Israel radio said. "A redeployment would not reduce our casualties," Mr. Arens was quoted as telling the foreign affairs and security committee. His statement dampened speculation Israel would redeploy its troops before the July 23 general election. Last September, Israel withdrew troops from the Shouf mountains to "defence lines" along the Awali River, 45 kilometres north of the Israeli border, to cut casualties. Mr. Arens said Israel's security situation in Lebanon had improved recently, partly because the new commander of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanese army," Major-General Antoine Lahad was proving an "able leader."

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King contacts Saudi, Iraqi leaders

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday contacted King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein over the phone to inquire on the latest developments in the Gulf area, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. The two Arab leaders assured the King that the situation in the region was good, Petra added.

Arafat due in Amman Saturday

AMMAN (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat will visit Amman on Saturday and may have a meeting with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, a PLO official said Wednesday. Mr. Perez de Cuellar is expected to visit Jordan as part of a Middle East tour but no date has been set. PLO Deputy Commander Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), Wednesday confirmed at a news conference that Mr. Arafat would meet King Hussein and Jordanian officials "as a continuation of the Jordanian-Palestinian consultations."

2 Israelis wounded in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Four Israeli soldiers were wounded Wednesday when a remote-controlled bomb went off as their patrol passed near the village of Ansariya in South Lebanon, the Israeli army spokesman said. It was the second attack on Israeli troops this week in South Lebanon. A soldier was wounded when an army convoy was ambushed southeast of Sidon early Monday morning.

Murphy leaves after Saudi talks

RIYADH (AP) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy left Wednesday for an unknown destination after talks with Saudi Arabian King Fahd on the troubled situation in the Gulf region. During his stay, Mr. Murphy reportedly delivered a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the Saudi leader offering to protect Gulf shipping after the Iranian attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers.

U.N. delays debate on Israeli attack

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. Security Council Wednesday postponed until further notice resumption of a debate on Arab charges of aggression by Israel against inhabitants of a Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon.

Israel to open office in Colombo

NEW DELHI (AP) — Israel will open an office at the U.S. embassy in Colombo 14 years after the break in diplomatic relations with Sri Lanka, United News of India reported Tuesday. An American embassy spokesman in Colombo was quoted as saying the matter had been under discussion "for some time" between the governments of Sri Lanka and Israel.

Iraq-Jordan pipeline accord will be finalised soon, Taqi says

Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Discussions between Jordan and Iraq on a 1,650-kilometre crude oil pipeline from Iraq to the port of Aqaba have gone a long way and Iraq hopes that an agreement on the project will be finalised soon, Iraqi Oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi said Wednesday.

Mr. Taqi, who arrived here Monday and held two days of intensified talks with senior Jordanian officials, said discussions between Iraq and Jordan over the planned pipeline have reached an "advanced stage" and a final agreement on the pipeline is expected to be signed next month in Amman.

However, he told the Jordan Times, there were "more details" to be discussed and finalised before the final agreement, because "it is a huge project necessitated by special circumstances."

The projected pipeline would allow Baghdad to export some of its oil through the Red Sea and would alleviate Iraq's problems in channelling its oil production caused by the closure of its Gulf oil terminals due to the continuing Iran-Iraq war, Syria, which backs Iran in the war, has banned the use of an Iraqi pipeline through Syrian territory to the Mediterranean port of Tartous.

The planned pipeline is expected to be completed in 18 months, Mr. Taqi said and expressed hope that once the pipeline has been commissioned Iraq will be able to increase its production of oil. Mr. Taqi did not give figures but before the Gulf war started in September 1980 Iraq used to produce close to four million barrels per day (bpd) and the war has drastically cut the production to somewhere around 1.2 million bpd.

The \$1 billion pipeline would initially carry 500,000 barrels of oil per day and "in another few months' time we expect it to reach its full capacity of one million barrels per day," the Iraqi minister said.

Mr. Taqi said the project will be financed "by international banks" and the U.S.-based construction firm, Bechtel Inc., will be the builder.

Jordan and Iraq have asked Bechtel to increase its share of financing, Mr. Taqi said but he refused to reveal the firm's share in the project.

"Political considerations have to be taken into account in deciding who will finance the project and the conditions they might attach to the financing," Mr. Taqi said.

The Jordanian government will bear two-thirds of the estimated cost of the project and will collect transit fees on the oil pumped through the pipeline, the Iraqi minister said.

Jordan and Iraq will refuse any political conditions to be attached to the financing of the project and will not repay any loans if the pipeline was "destroyed by a sabotage operation," Mr. Taqi said.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said in an interview last week



Qassem Ahmad Taqi

that U.S. involvement in the financing of the project will reduce chances of Israeli attacks against the pipeline.

Mr. Taqi reiterated Mr. Aziz's statement, but said: "A U.S. involvement will be one of the guarantees."

"We have to stipulate in the financial agreement that all loan repayments will be made from revenues collected through the sales of oil pumped through the pipeline," he said. Such a condition would pre-empt any sabotage attack on the pipeline, he asserted.

"We will pay back the loans as long as the oil is flowing through the pipeline and when the oil flow stops, so do the loan repayments," Mr. Taqi said.

The minister dismissed an Israeli report which claimed last week that Iraq had asked for Israeli guarantees that the pipeline would not be attacked. "Iraq would never ask for any guarantee from Israel," he said. "In any case we do not have faith or trust in any Israeli guarantee," he added.

Iraq and Jordan will provide the

maximum security for the projected pipeline, he said. "We have numerous options to ensure the safety of the pipeline," he said. Anti-aircraft rockets, re-inforced construction along the pipeline and underground storages are some of the options, he said.

The Iraqi minister, commenting on recent statements by Syrian officials that Syria seeks an end to the 44-month-old Gulf war, challenged Damascus "to materialise its words into action."

"If Syria really wants to end the war, it should stop supplying weapons to Iran," he said.

The war has reached new heights over the last two weeks as scores of oil tankers were hit in the Gulf. Iraq has claimed responsibility for hitting vessels that were close to the main Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island, while Iran has been accused by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia of attacking Arab-owned oil tankers well outside the war zone declared by Iraq.

Mr. Taqi Wednesday defended Iraqi attacks against oil tankers loading from Kharg. "Kharg is within the war zone we have declared and since Iran has blocked our oil exports through the Gulf we are perfectly justified in our action against tankers loading oil from Iranian terminals," he said.

"We genuinely seek an end to the war, and if the international community shares our desire for peace it has to halt buying oil from Iran and shut off the flow of Iran's oil revenues which support Tehran's war machine," he said.

In reply to a question on the Iranian contention that the oil-rich Majnoon Islands, part of which are occupied by Iranian forces, are "compensation for war damages," Mr. Taqi said: "Iraq would never give up an inch of its territory and it can regain the occupied parts of Majnoon any time it wants."

Iraqi president vows to continue Kharg blockade

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Wednesday vowed to continue Iraq's air force and naval blockade of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, saying: "Any tanker approaching it will be hit."

Speaking at an army medal awards ceremony, President Hussein added: "We will not retreat from our plan to close the blockade on Kharg Island and strike any tanker within the prohibited zone, despite all voices and whatever attempts arise against this step."

Iraq, at war with Iran since September 1980, has declared a wide area of the northern Gulf encompassing Kharg Island and other Iranian ports a prohibited war zone, and reported attacking dozens of tankers and other vessels in the area.

President Hussein, while de-

Arafat, Chatti seek to revive OIC mediation bid in Gulf war

JEDDAH (AP) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat announced Wednesday he agreed with the secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to re-activate mediation for peace between Iran and Iraq.

The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said that he and Habib Al Chatti agreed on a preparatory meeting at ambassadors level next Saturday at the Jeddah-based OIC headquarters to prepare for the convening of the heads of state of the 10-member Islamic mediation committee.

The Islamic Peace Committee was set up by the 45-member OIC in which both Iraq and Iran are members. It comprises the heads of state of Pakistan, Turkey, Bangladesh, Guinea, Senegal, Zambia and Malaysia as well as the PLO chairman and the OIC secretary general.

It was formed by an OIC sum-

mit conference in Taif, Saudi Arabia, in 1981. The committee made several attempts to mediate an end to the Gulf war, but Iran turned down all the peace formulas it offered.

Mr. Arafat arrived Tuesday and his aides said he was to help arrest the escalating situation between the two warring parties in the northern Gulf.

Mr. Arafat met with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Tuesday night, and a second meeting between the two was expected Wednesday.

PLO officials said the Gulf war figured prominently in the talks with the Saudi leader. The talks also covered means of healing rifts within the Arab World, they added.

Mr. Arafat was pressing for the revival of the Islamic Peace Committee since his visit to Baghdad last month.

After his meeting with Mr. Chatti, Mr. Arafat also told reporters he discussed "the grave developments in the Iraq-Iran war after the attacks on Kuwait and Saudi oil tankers." The continuation of hostilities between the two countries had "escalated dangerously and threatens grave consequences for the entire region," Mr. Arafat added.

He said he reviewed with Mr. Chatti the outcome of talks he had with a number of Islamic leaders, including those of Bangladesh and Senegal whom he visited lately, to revive the mediation committee.

Mr. Arafat said the attempts by Israel to "Judaise Jerusalem" and the meetings of the OIC Jerusalem Committee under Moroccan King Hassan were also reviewed with Mr. Chatti.

The Jerusalem Committee called for rupture of relations by its member states with any country that transferred its Israeli embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Khaddam in Tehran on peace mission

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa' arrived in Tehran Wednesday to deliver an urgent message from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the official Iranian news agency, IRNA, reported.

IRNA gave no other details about the Khaddam mission except that he was met at the airport by "high-ranking Iranian officials" and that he would be delivering a message from Mr. Assad to Iranian President Ali Khamenei.

The Associated Press quoted Arab diplomatic sources in Damascus as saying the Khaddam trip was aimed at trying to defuse the current crisis in the Gulf caused by the escalating attacks on Arab shipping by both Iran and Iraq.

Sources that did not wish to be identified told the Associated Press President Assad decided to send Mr. Khaddam to Tehran after receiving an urgent message from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, asking him to use his influence with the Iranian leadership.

The Khaddam visit followed the unexpected arrival in Damascus Tuesday of the deputy commander of the Saudi Arabian National Guard, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Tuweijari, who delivered King Fahd's message to Mr. Assad.

Diplomatic analysts in the Gulf said the Saudi government was stressing diplomacy over force in seeking a solution to the crisis caused by attacks on tankers and cargo ships in the Gulf, according to a dispatch by Reuters.

They suggested the Saudis wanted to keep lines of communication open to Tehran and that Syria was in the best position to talk to the Iranians.

The official Syrian daily newspaper Tishrin, meanwhile, condemned the war and said Syria was exerting its efforts with its "Arab brothers and Iranian friends to prevent the war's expansion."

Several hundred people are being held without trial in prison camps established by the Israelis in South Lebanon. According to reliable sources, there are 440 detainees, in the hilltop Ansar camp near Sidon alone (Israel bans media access to S. Lebanon, page 2)

He told the Beirut daily As Saafir: "The south is almost suffocating under the occupation, and the task of the state and the leaders must centre on sounding the alarm on a local, Arab and international level to save it."

He said the cabinet had taken the decision after discussing at a three-hour meeting here Israel's "irregular and inhuman practices" in Lebanese territory it has occupied since it invaded in 1982.

"The sealing off of villages and towns and the attacks on and arbitrary arrests of the villagers — women, men and children — all these practices violate the United Nations Human Rights Charter," Mr. Karami told reporters.

"Consequently, I will call in the ambassadors of the big five powers and will go to human rights organisations and ask them to carry out investigations. We shall report to all means that would put

Jordanians prepare to celebrate Independence Day anniversary

By a Jordan Times
Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordan Friday celebrates its 38th Independence Day anniversary. On the occasion, His Majesty King Hussein will inaugurate an exhibition of national industries at the Sahah Industrial Estate (SIE).

The SIE was set up on an 850-dunum land south of Amman to house industries which enjoy tax exemptions for two years following their establishment. Apart from industries, SIE includes 258 housing units for workers, administrative buildings and services in addition to banks, post offices, health centres and others.

King Hussein will also open an air show Friday at Amman's old airport at Marka. The show is being organised by the Cerebral Palsy Foundation which was founded in Jordan in 1977 and the proceeds of the ticket sales for the show will go to help cerebral palsy victims in Jordan.

The highlight of the show,

which will begin at 12 noon, will be an aerobatic display by the Royal Falcons, the national aerobatic display team.

Amman and all Jordanian towns and cities will celebrate the occasion of Independence Day with marches and other activities.

In Amman, which has been bedecked with flags and decorative signs, there will be a huge march that will start from Marka and proceed downtown and end at the Martyr's Monument near Al Hussein Youth City.

Scouts, schoolchildren and other members of the public will take part in the march, and the participants will carry posters and flags and will be accompanied by the Armed Forces band.

Similar marches and activities will be held in Karak where scouts have organised a march and an exhibition of Jordanian folk heritage will be held at the ancient Karak Citadel. According to Karak Governor Ahmad Al Qur'an, several exhibitions will be held at Karak and Mazar schools

to display the activities of their students and meetings will be held where poets and literary men will speak. Also a book exhibition will be opened at one of the local schools on May 29 and several sports and field day activities will be organised.

In Irbid, official and public organisations will mark the Independence Day by holding a joint programme of activities in co-operation with schools and the Ministry of Education. Scouts and schoolchildren will march through the city streets, and "dabke" dances will be held at main squares.

Also schools will organise exhibitions of books and educational aids.

In Jerash, schools and scouts have organised marches and a number of sports activities.

The Jordan Times publishes on page five of today's edition interviews with five prominent Jordanian personalities and veteran politicians who speak about the Kingdom's "Independence and their experiences."

Beirut seeks world help to curb Israelis in south

BIKFAYA, Lebanon (Agencies)

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Wednesday he would ask international human rights organisations and the U.N. Security Council to investigate the Israeli human rights violations in South Lebanon.

He said the cabinet had taken the decision after discussing at a three-hour meeting here Israel's "irregular and inhuman practices" in Lebanese territory it has occupied since it invaded in 1982.

"The sealing off of villages and towns and the attacks on and arbitrary arrests of the villagers — women, men and children — all these practices violate the United Nations Human Rights Charter," Mr. Karami told reporters.

"Consequently, I will call in the ambassadors of the big five powers and will go to human rights organisations and ask them to carry out investigations. We shall report to all means that would put

an end to these irregular matters."

Israeli troops have come under increasing commando attacks in south Lebanon in the past six months, taking regular casualties in bomb, grenade and automatic weapons attacks.

In response, the Israelis have imposed severe travel restrictions, virtually isolating the south.

According to local residents and journalists, they have blown up homes of "terrorist" suspects, arrested religious leaders, machine-gunned parked cars suspected of containing bombs, destroyed farmers' orchards which might provide cover for attackers and entered mosques with dogs to look for arms.

According to multiple eyewitness reports, Israeli troops and their local militia allies have also shot unarmed villagers staging protest demonstrations against Israeli search-and-arrest operations and have detained scores of villagers.

Several hundred people are being held without trial in prison camps established by the Israelis in South Lebanon. According to reliable sources, there are 440 detainees, in the hilltop Ansar camp near Sidon alone (Israel bans media access to S. Lebanon, page 2)

He told the Beirut daily As Saafir: "The south is almost suffocating under the occupation, and the task of the state and the leaders must centre on sounding the alarm on a local, Arab and international level to save it."

PLO-Syria mediation has failed, Wafa says

TUNIS (R) — Mediation between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has produced no positive results, the Palestinian news agency Wafa reported Wednesday.

At a meeting in Tunis on Monday, the Central Committee of Fateh, the largest PLO group, led by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, discussed the mediation and reconciliation talks held in Algiers last week with other Palestinian groups, Wafa said.

Joint mediation efforts by Algeria and South Yemen in Damascus were not positive, according to Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), a member of the Fateh Central Committee and deputy commander of Palestinian forces, who was quoted by Wafa.

Talks in Moscow between a Fateh delegation and Soviet authorities from May 17 to 21 indicated that earlier Soviet mediation efforts with Syria had also been unsuccessful, Palestinian sources said.

Wafa said the Soviet authorities were disposed to "pursue demarches with Syria to re-adjust Syrian-Palestinian relations on clear bases guaranteeing the PLO's unity and independence."

Wafa said the inter-Palestinian meeting in Algiers from May 12 to 20 was a step towards reconciliation and agreement had been reached on a series of formulas and platforms. The agency did not elaborate.

It said other formulas discussed in Algiers would be submitted to the leadership of groups which took part and discussed again at a further inter-Palestinian meeting in Aden due to start on June 8.

As in Algiers, the Aden meeting will be attended by the Fateh movement, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Palestine Communist Party (PCP), and the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF).

Von Weizsaecker elected W.German president

BONN (Agencies) — Former Berlin Mayor Richard von Weizsaecker was elected as West Germany's new federal president Wednesday by a strong majority of a special assembly in Bonn.

Mr. Von Weizsaecker, a 64-year-old Christian Democrat, won 832 votes, or 80 per cent of the delegates in the federal convention, an assembly which gathers every five years to elect a president.

That was far more than the 521 votes he needed to win. Only Mr. Theodor Heuss, a Free Democrat,

won a better percentage than Mr. Von Weizsaecker, taking 85.56 per cent of the delegates in 1954.

Mr. Von Weizsaecker, a 64-year-old member of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) party, won overwhelming support among the four established parties to take over the five-year largely ceremonial post.

The silver-haired former mayor of West Berlin, identified with the liberal wing of the CDU, is a firm supporter of East-West détente.

Jordan to raise \$200m loan

BAHRAIN (R) — Jordan has decided to raise \$200 million in an international bank loan and has named two Arab Banks to raise the funds, bank officials said Wednesday.

The Amman-based Arab Bank Limited and the National Bank of Kuwait have been mandated to raise the seven-year loan, which has a three-year grace period before repayments start.

The loan is Jordan's second in the international markets — it raised \$225 million over eight years two years ago.

Officials of the National Bank of Kuwait said the loan includes a \$150 million portion to be raised among international banks at half a percentage point over London interbank rates.

A 15 million Kuwaiti dinar (\$50.7 million) portion to be provided by Kuwaiti banks will carry interest at half a point over Kuwait interbank rates for three years and five-eighths point for the remaining four.

Optikos Shami receives award

EDICION Publishing House of Madrid has awarded Optikos Shami of Jordan an international award for "Good Service and Quality" in acknowledgement of business activities in optics.

The award was presented to Mr. Mohammad Shami, a specialist in optics and contact lenses, at a special ceremony in Madrid.

The ceremony was attended by several Arab and foreign ambassadors.

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Reagan virtually rules out unilateral action in Gulf

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan has virtually ruled out unilateral U.S. action to keep Gulf shipping lanes open and said Arab allies have not requested American help in the face of increased Gulf war air attacks on tankers.

In a wide ranging news conference Tuesday night Mr. Reagan also angrily rejected suggestions that he had increased the danger of nuclear war and played down fears that the United States might become involved in a Central American conflict.

Mr. Reagan said he foresaw no situation in which Washington would act unilaterally in the Gulf. "We've not volunteered to intervene nor have we been asked to intervene. So far it seems the Gulf states want to take care of this themselves," he said, referring to the sudden upsurge in attacks on oil tankers.

Mr. Reagan said the United States remained determined to keep shipping lanes open, by force if necessary, if asked to do so by its regional allies.

But he said the chances of U.S. combat troops being involved in a war over the Gulf were very slight.

In a separate interview Vice President George Bush, just back from the Gulf region, said diplomacy must be given a chance to work in that area.

In an interview on NBC-TV's Today show on May 22, Mr. Bush said he thinks "the matter needs to be cooled down and let diplomacy work."

Answering a question Mr. Bush said: "We're not looking for bases in Saudi Arabia. Let me just knock that down. I've listened all morning to the coverage, not just here but others, and I keep hearing bases, bases, bases. And let me just say we are out in quest of bases in Saudi Arabia or in the Gulf area."

"What we're in quest of is telling our friends, re-iterating for them a commitment that the president stated a long time ago in terms of keeping the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf open and free for shipping. What I think is needed is to kind of cool it down, let diplomacy work, and for whatever we do, to be sure we were in maximum consultation with our allies, not just in the Gulf, but with Japan, which is a major purchaser of oil, and certainly with our allies in Europe."

Oil losses in attacks deemed normal

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Hundreds of thousands of tons of crude oil cargoes on vessels recently attacked in the Gulf waters are almost intact and will be duly reaching their ultimate destinations, Gulf shipping companies reported Wednesday.

Environmental damage was minimal.

The Safina Al Arab, the biggest vessel victimised by the spate of strikes on Gulf shipping, was completing the unloading of its 350,000 tons of crude into another vessel in the open waters 65 miles off Bahrain, the sources said.

"The transfer is going very well to the vessel Sea Saga and should be finished within a week," said one Bahrain-based shipping company executive, who declined to use his name.

The oil cargo was destined for France, when Safina Al Arab was struck April 25 by an Iraqi missile to the war zone.

Another Saudi-registered ves-

sel, Al Ahoob, was the one most severely damaged in the attacks. It was carrying some 114,000 tons of Iranian crude destined for a European port.

An Iraqi missile destroyed the engine room and crew accommodations, and as a result, the superstructure has been "bent out" and the machinery flooded, the company executive said.

Al Ahoob has been towed by salvage teams of the Dutch company Smit International and the Singapore-based Selco company from the vicinity of the Iraq-Iran war zone, and it has also maintained its crude oil cargo intact, the shipping sources said.

Al Ahoob was now some eight miles from Safina Al Arab in the waters north of Bahrain.

Smit and Selco have been the two actively involved companies in rescue operations following the escalated air attacks that began April 25 and ensnared seven tankers and one freighter.

Safina Al Arab lost 8,000 tons of crude because it was hit in one of its side-board tanks, but the crude was all burnt, the sources said.

Al Ahoob, on which fire restarted more than once and almost threatened explosion of the entire vessel and its cargo, ended up with no loss of the crude stored in the tanks at the other end of the long vessel, the sources said.

The third Saudi-registered tanker, the Yanbu Pride, was only partially loaded with Kuwaiti crude destined for Brazil when it was hit near the Saudi Arabian coast.

It was towed to Dubai for repair and would be operational again shortly, the sources said.

Of the two Kuwaiti state-owned tankers attacked by Iranian planes like the Yanbu Pride, Umni Qasab also sustained minor damage and after repair in Bahrain had set sail for Britain with its cargo of 76,560 tons of Kuwaiti fuel oil.

Kuwaiti minister cuts short Japan visit

TOKYO (R) — Kuwait's foreign minister is cutting short a visit to Japan to attend an urgent session of the United Nations Security Council, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al

Sabah leaves here Wednesday night for New York to attend the council's debate on Friday on charges by six Arab states of aggression by Iran against shipping in the Gulf.

He and Iraqi Foreign Minister

Japan visit

Tareq Aziz, representing the Arab League, held talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Arita.

Mr. Aziz will remain in Japan until Thursday as scheduled, officials said.



Huddled group of young refugees at an Ethiopian camp in the Ogaden desert region wait for their one

meal a day-half a kilogramme of grain, as officials plead with the world for relief aid (AP wirephoto)

U.N. appeals for aid to refugees

BAHRAIN (R) — United Nations officials, seeking funds to ease the plight of millions of African refugees, Tuesday appealed for generous support from the Arab Gulf states.

The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees is seeking over \$360 million for resettlement schemes and improvements in infrastructure of the countries, mostly impoverished, in which Africa's four million refugees have sought asy-

lum, they said. "We are trying to persuade the world that this is an international responsibility, and all nations should share the burden," Niger's Foreign Affairs Minister Ide Oumarou, head of a five-member U.N. team, told a press conference.

Bahrain was the second stopover after Saudi Arabia in a Gulf tour which would include Qatar,

Oman and Kuwait, he said. The tour was aimed at heightening awareness of Africa's refugee problem, ahead of a major conference in Geneva in July to discuss and implement concrete relief measures, he said.

The rulers of Saudi Arabia and Bahrain had expressed their support and pledged to contribute effectively to U.N. efforts to ensure adequate aid, he added.

25 Israelis charged with anti-Arab terrorism

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Twenty-five Israelis, most of them Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank, were formally charged Wednesday with setting up a terrorist organisation, murdering local Arabs and other crimes.

Charges against the men were filed in the Jerusalem district court, which, after a brief hearing behind closed doors, remanded them to custody. The judge forbade publication of names of the accused.

Six suspects were accused of murdering three Arabs in last July's attack on the Hebron Islamic College. Justice Ministry officials said the prosecution would demand sentences of life imprisonment if they were convicted.

A further one were charged with attempted murder and others with forming or belonging to a

"terrorist organisation" stealing arms from the Israeli army, plotting to blow up Islamic shrines in Occupied Jerusalem and a number of other crimes.

Four more settlers being detained in the case, including Rabbi Moshe Levinger, spiritual leader of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim Settlement Movement, were not charged Wednesday.

The lengthy charge sheet, parts of which were published by the court, described the organisation established by the accused as a "terrorist organisation" and their actions as "terrorist actions."

To a separate document requesting that the accused be remanded in custody until the end of the trial, the prosecution stated all had confessed to the charges against them.

CIA gives Israel access to satellite photos

WASHINGTON (J.T.) — The Washington Post recently reported that U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Director William Casey "has provided Israeli intelligence with access to sensitive satellite photographs and other reconnaissance information that had been denied the Israelis in the late 1970s."

Reporter Bob Woodward went on to note that "the extent of U.S.-Israeli co-operation on intelligence matters is a matter of some concern to the CIA. Some officials believe that Casey has gone too far. Others say, however, that the U.S. gets much crucial information in return from the well-respected Israeli services."

Woodward quoted retired Israeli military intelligence chief, Yehoshua Saguy, as saying in an interview earlier this year that the CIA now gives Israel access to data from reconnaissance sat-

Arab merchants strike against new Israeli tax

AMMAN (Petra) — Merchants staged a general strike Wednesday to protest the imposition by Israel of the value added tax (VAT).

Representatives of the mer-

chants held a meeting in Arab Jerusalem and decided to resist Israel's new measures and to refuse to pay added taxes which they consider as a form of blackmail directed against Arab citizens to force them to leave or declare their bankruptcy.

Gulf Air profits BD 18m

AMMAN (J.T.) — Gulf Air's Chairman and Omani Minister for Communications, Salem Nasser Al Bosaeidi, recently announced the airline's net profit at the end of the 1983 financial year at Bahraini dinar 18 million.

This announcement was made at the end of the airline's board meeting held in Bahrain.

In releasing the figures, the chairman said that a third of the profit BD 6 million would be given to the

four owning states of Bahrain. The chairman also announced that the board has approved an amount of BD 1 million for housing loans ranging from BD 5,000 to BD 50,000 to its national employees from the owning states.

The board also approved the new routes to Khartoum and Dhaka and expressed satisfaction with the airline's latest jumbo service to the Far East.

Israel halts free access of press to S. Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Israeli army has halted free access for journalists travelling from Israel to southern Lebanon and will allow reporters to visit the Israeli-occupied territory only in the company of escort officers from the army spokesman's office, the Washington Post reported.

The change in policy, which military officials said resulted from a recent guerrilla attack in Israel, came to light last week. Reporters who wanted to go to Sidon, Lebanon, to cover disturbances at the nearby Ain Al Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp would not be allowed to cross the border.

Israelis charged with anti-Arab terrorism

WASHINGTON (J.T.) — The Washington Post recently reported that U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Director William Casey "has provided Israeli intelligence with access to sensitive satellite photographs and other reconnaissance information that had been denied the Israelis in the late 1970s."

Reporter Bob Woodward went on to note that "the extent of U.S.-Israeli co-operation on intelligence matters is a matter of some concern to the CIA. Some officials believe that Casey has gone too far. Others say, however, that the U.S. gets much crucial information in return from the well-respected Israeli services."

Woodward quoted retired Israeli military intelligence chief, Yehoshua Saguy, as saying in an interview earlier this year that the CIA now gives Israel access to data from reconnaissance sat-

ellites, "not only the information but the photos themselves ... Casey now says 'yes' all the time."

Mr. Saguy was quoted as saying that Mr. Casey's action was "very wise politically" and confirmed it was a reversal of the policy of former CIA Director Stansfield Turner during the Carter administration.

Mr. Turner confirmed to Woodward that Mr. Saguy had come to him in 1980 and asked for information and data that he declined to provide. "Other sources said the Israelis got satellite photos when George Bush was CIA director in 1976 and 1977, but that Turner agreed only to provide indirect information gained from the satellites," Woodward wrote.

Israel does not have its own technology for satellite reconnaissance, he added. "One official called the current CIA sup-

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
MAIN CHANNEL 16:30 Koran 16:40 Cartoons 17:15 Special Programme 18:30 Competition Programme 18:30 Dikass 19:20 Programme Review 19:30 Local Programme 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Series 21:30 Varieties 22:00 Arabic Play 23:00 News in Arabic 23:10 Play Continued FOREIGN CHANNEL 17:30 Champs Elysees 19:00 News in French 19:20 Champs Elysees 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:30 Special Programme on Alia 21:10 The Hanged Man 22:00 News in English 22:15 Feature Film: Wait Until Dark RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 95.60 KHz. SW 07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 08:05 News Summary 08:15 Morning Show 11:00 Pop Session 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session 12:05 News Summary 12:15 News Bulletin 14:10 Instrumentals 14:30 Just A Minute 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favourites 17:00 Special Feature 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Good Old Days 18:30 Music 19:00 Newsdesk 19:30 Ode with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show 21:05 News Summary 22:00 Evening Show 22:00 News Summary 23:00 News Summary 24:00 Close Down	06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record Review 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Redaction 07:00 World News 07:20 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Peebles' Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Nature Notebook 08:40 The Financial Review 09:00 World News 09:20 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 A Dignate Indulgence 09:45 London Royal 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Music For a While 10:30 John Peel 11:45 World News 11:45 The World Today 11:50 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Holst and his Circle 12:15 Monitor 12:30 Two Cheers for April 12:00 World News 12:09 News about Britain 13:15 News Ideas 13:25 The Week in Wales 13:30 Assignment 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Top Twenty 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 London Royal 15:45 The Pleasure's Yours 16:30 Discovery 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Assignment 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 The Week in Wales 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Thirty Minutes Theatre: Spoke No Evil 21:00 Outlook: News Summary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Report on Religion 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 A Jolly Good Show 23:15 Ulster Newsletter 23:20 In the Mezzanine 23:30 Business Matters 24:00 World News 00:09 The World Today VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1260, 570, 720, 955, 1170, 1515 & 1510 KHz 06:00 VOA Morning News on the hour: news summaries, business report, science and medicine, sports reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; analysis, viewpoints, features 17:10 News 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 News Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 Newsline 21:30 Magazine Show 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

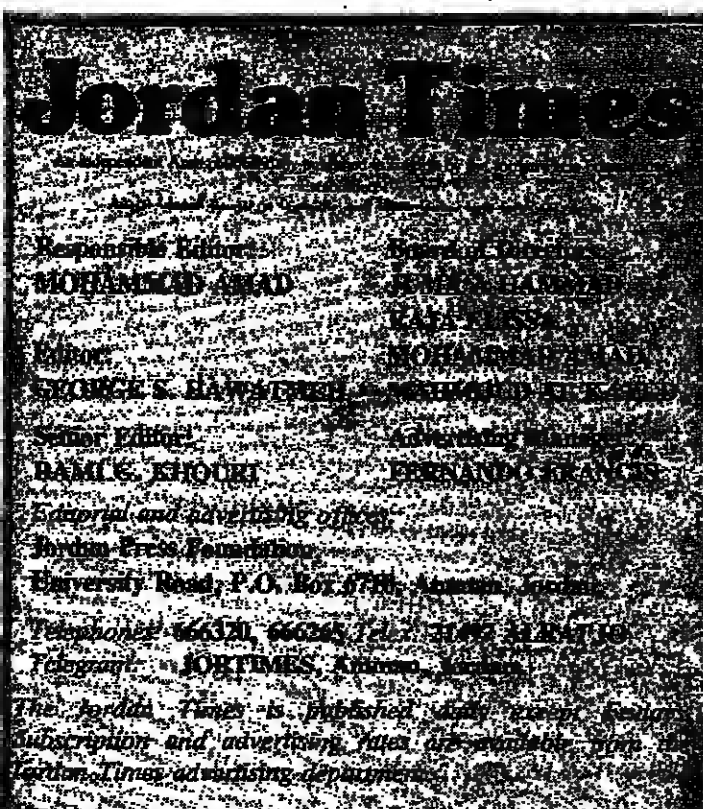
TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITIONS
* A collection of paintings and other works of art by local and international artists on show at the Alia Art Gallery. * Exhibition of paintings by Nazareth college students at the French Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m.	* Final results of the Photography Competition at the French Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m.
COMPETITION	SERVICE CLUBS
* Final results of the Photography Competition at the French Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m.	Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabbal Amman, Elghay Circle. Tel. 815261.
CULTURAL CENTRES	CHURCHES
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 44371 American Centre Library 41520 British Council 361478 French Cultural Centre 4009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Hays Arts Centre 65192 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. 664221 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 843555	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, 37400. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 25541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 41559. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331. Syrian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 72521. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. American International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.
MUSEUMS	PRAYER TIMES
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabbal	02:57 Fajr 04:32 (Sunrise) Shuruq 11:32 Dhuhur 15:14 'Asr 18:34 Maghrib 20:09 Isha

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION	FOREIGN CHANNEL
MAIN CHANNEL 10:00 Koran 10:20 Cartoons 10:40 Flash Gordon 11:05 Don Quixote 11:30 Friday's Prayer 12:30 Survival 12:35 Religious Programme 13:35 Emergency 14:25 Soccer 15:20 Knight Rider 16:10 Arabic Variety Programme 17:00 Arabic Play 18:45 Roots	19:30 Religious Programme 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Local Programme 21:00 Arabic Series 22:00 News Summary 18:00 French Programme 19:00 News in French 20:00 News in Hebrew 20:30 The Hanged Man 21:00 Crown Court 22:00 News in English 22:15 Magazine

AMMAN AIRPORT	ARRIVALS
07:05 Cairo (MS) 07:15 Baghdad (RJ) 07:30 Jeddah (RJ) 07:45 Bahrain (RJ) 08:00 Kuwait (RJ) 08:15 Dhaka (RJ) 08:30 Colombo (RJ) 08:45 London (BA) 09:00 Frankfurt (LH) 09:15 Zurich (LH) 09:30 Amsterdam (KL) 09:45 Paris (AF) 10:00 Rome (AL) 10:15 Athens (GK) 10:30 Istanbul (TK) 10:45 Ankara (TK) 11:00 New York (RR) 11:15 Vienna (OS) 11:30 Athens (GK) 11:45 Cairo (MS) 12:00 Baghdad (RJ) 12:15 Jeddah (RJ) 12:30 Bahrain (RJ) 12:45 Kuwait (RJ) 13:00 Dhaka (RJ) 13:15 Colombo (RJ) 13:30 London (BA) 13:45 Frankfurt (LH) 14:00 Zurich (LH) 14:15 Amsterdam (KL) 14:30 Paris (AF) 14:45 Rome (AL) 15:00 Athens (GK) 15:15 Istanbul (TK) 15:30 Ankara (TK) 15:45 New York (RR) 16:00 Vienna (OS) 16:15 Athens (GK) 16:30 Cairo (MS) 16:45 Baghdad (RJ) 17:00 Jeddah (RJ) 17:15 Bahrain (RJ) 17:30 Kuwait (RJ) 17:45 Dhaka (RJ) 18:00 Colombo (RJ) 18:15 London (BA) 18:30 Frankfurt (LH) 18:45 Zurich (LH) 19:00 Amsterdam (KL) 19:15 Paris (AF) 19:30 Rome (AL) 19:45 Athens (GK) 20:00 Istanbul (TK) 20:15 Ankara (TK) 20:30 New York (RR) 20:45 Vienna (OS) 21:00 Athens (GK) 21:15 Cairo (MS) 21:30 Baghdad (RJ) 21:45 Jeddah (RJ) 22:00 Bahrain (RJ) 22:15 Kuwait (RJ) 22:30 Dhaka (RJ) 22:45 Colombo (RJ) 23:00 London (BA) 23:15 Frankfurt (LH) 23:30 Zurich (LH) 23:45 Amsterdam (KL) 00:00 Paris (AF) 00:15 Rome (AL) 00:30 Athens (GK) 00:45 Istanbul (TK) 01:00 Ankara (TK) 01:15 New York (RR) 01:30 Vienna (OS) 01:45 Athens (GK) 02:00 Cairo (MS) 02:15 Baghdad (RJ) 02:30 Jeddah (RJ) 02:45 Bahrain (RJ) 03:00 Kuwait (RJ) 03:15 Dhaka (RJ) 03:30 Colombo (RJ) 03:45 London (BA) 04:00 Frankfurt (LH) 04:15 Zurich (LH) 04:30 Amsterdam (KL) 04:45 Paris (AF) 05:00 Rome (AL) 05:15 Athens (GK) 05:30 Istanbul (TK) 05:45 Ankara (TK) 06:00 New York (RR) 06:15 Vienna (OS) 06:30 Athens (GK) 06:45 Cairo (MS) 07:00 Baghdad (RJ)	06:30 Damascus (RJ) 06:45 Laraca, Amsterdam (KL) 07:15 Jeddah (RJ) 07:30 Cairo (MS) 07:45 Amsterdam, New York (OS) 08:00 Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ) 11:30 Athens (RJ) 12:30 Laraca, Zurich (SR) 12:30 Istanbul, Belgrade (RJ) 13:30 Doha, Dubai, Muscat (GF) 14:30 Cairo (RJ) 15:40 Kuwait (KU) 16:40 Jeddah (SV) 19:45 Bahrain (RJ) 19:45 Dhaka (RJ) 20:30 Cairo (MS) 20:30 Baghdad (RJ) 20:30 Dubai, Karachi (RJ) 20:45 Cairo (RJ)

ملکنا سے لایا



Old formulas still obstruct Lebanese reconciliation

By David Betts
Reuters

BEIRUT — A policy agreement by Lebanon's new government brought a sudden end to heavy artillery battles in Beirut this weekend, but many Lebanese fear civil war will flare again unless the national army is quickly re-united.

The government of national unity, grouping Christian and Muslim leaders, after protracted debate agreed Saturday on its broad policy lines, but no specific measures were introduced, and the plan now must go before parliament, probably this week.

The battlefronts fell silent after the proposed new national covenant was announced by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Apart from sniping and exchanges of small arms fire, the Lebanese cap-

ital had what passes here for a quiet night.

While the 10-man cabinet, including warlords of all the major factions, had debated the policy draft for 19 days, militiamen and units of the divided army along the "green line" pounded each other and residential areas with shells, rockets, mortars and heavy machine-guns.

More than 50 people, mostly civilians, were killed in the first two and half weeks of May and almost 400 wounded — a continuation of the nine-year-old civil war in which tens of thousands of people have been killed.

The big guns stopped firing when Mr. Karami, a 62-year-old Sunni Muslim, announced that his ministers had endorsed a policy statement "in all its points and principles".

In contrast with the previous Saturday, when 20 people were

killed and 50 wounded, last Saturday night was almost eerily quiet in much of the capital, hospitals reporting only a few injuries. The calm continued Sunday, with only sporadic sniping.

The new cabinet includes the direct or indirect commanders of all the rival forces in the Beirut area, and its formation on April 30 raised high hopes of a firm truce.

Now informed Western and Lebanese analysts in both East and West Beirut feel that unless the Karami government can quickly tackle the problem of Lebanon's divided 37,000-man army, the present lull will not last for long.

As it had in 1975-76, the army split along confessional lines in February this year when Muslim militia groups wrested mainly Muslim West Beirut from army control.

Units of the army based in Ch-

istian East Beirut had been sheltering Muslim southern suburbs for several days immediately before the uprising.

Most Muslim soldiers based in West Beirut declined to fight when Shi'ite Muslim "amal" militiamen, joined by Druze forces and Sunni Muslim "murabitoun" fighters, launched an all-out attack on military strongpoints on Feb. 6 and 7.

The army, which President Amin Gemayel and others looked upon as a symbol of national unity, had fallen apart again.

Now politicians inside and outside the government see restructuring of the army as vital, and the draft agreement announced Saturday listed this question as a priority, without giving any clue about how it could be achieved.

Under Lebanon's 41-year-old constitutional system, the commander of the army, the chief of

intelligence and other senior officers must be Christian.

Muslim politicians have long sought a more powerful place in the military structure.

Mr. Karami gave no details of what the new national charter contains, but informed sources close to the government said it was based on working papers drawn up at a reconciliation conference in Lausanne, Switzerland, last March.

The sources said the accord aimed at striking a fairer balance between Muslims and Christians in all branches of government and throughout the country, looking towards eventual abolition of religious discrimination.

Other cornerstones of the new unified policy include the issue of the identity of Lebanon as a pluralistic society with a special place in the Arab World.

Another major goal is securing

the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from southern Lebanon and of Syrian troops from eastern and northern areas.

Agreement by the new multi-party cabinet, accompanied by a respite in the fighting, has brought an air of cautious optimism to Lebanon.

People gazed in wonder Sunday at newspaper pictures they had thought they would never see — of Progressive Socialist Party chief Walid Junblatt, the new public works minister, standing with his sworn enemy Fady Frem, commander of the Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia.

Their groups had been locked in warfare for months but now President Gemayel had brought the leaders together for lunch.

The pictures, carried on most front pages, were a dramatic illustration of the new, tenuous spirit of national unity.

Towards more and better

AFTER 38 years of independence, Jordanians have the right to ask themselves whether they are content with the achievements of their country or whether Jordan needs to do more to be the stronger, more prosperous state to which we all aspire. No doubt, the past two decades have seen quite a good degree of development in the country, particularly in the economic field.

The successive development plans, the mushrooming of companies, hotels, banks and the establishment of industrial concerns and educational institutions have transformed the country into a modern state. As a result, Jordan now enjoys a highly respectable position among world countries in trade and business and in social standards. Besides educational, cultural and economic progress, the country's unprecedented feats in the field of health have also been landmarks in its post-independence history.

Communications and transport have been largely improved. Job opportunities created and the Jordanian community has progressively absorbed modern technology while at the same time it continued to maintain its unique traditional character and heritage.

Looking back at the achievements in Jordan over the past four decades one cannot but express admiration and satisfaction because progress has been achieved despite the fact that the country possesses very limited natural resources and mineral wealth. It was through the strenuous efforts of the people guided by a wise leadership that the country has attained such progress and stability.

Speaking of stability, one cannot avoid thinking of a situation where our country is an oasis of security, stability and prosperity in a turbulent region as the Middle East. Despite Israel's threats and acts of aggression against the Arab people, despite the failure of certain Arab states to meet their moral and financial commitments to Jordan, in view of its position as a confrontation state, and despite the meagre resources the country possesses, this country has managed to do a lot and has the right to be proud of what it has done.

At the national front, Jordan has played a pioneering role in rallying the Arabs and unifying their efforts to serve national goals. The Palestine issue has always been at the centre of Jordanian politics and actions; and His Majesty the King has not missed one single occasion in trying to win support from world nations for Arab endeavours to regain for the Palestinians their rights in their homeland. King Hussein has also been rallying Arabs behind Iraq in its war with Iran and endeavouring to bring about a total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Looking back, we try to take stock of the events, and developments in Jordan and view things around us and the degree of progress we achieved. Are we content with what has been done? If so, let us keep up the good work. If not, let us double the efforts to be there.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Soviet role needed

IT IS futile to await a just peace to come from the U.S., which is hostile to the Palestinians and their cause. In his interview with the French daily Le Figaro, King Hussein disclosed that the U.S. had turned down his request for American pressure to be exerted on Israel to allow West Bankers, to take part in peace negotiations. The U.S. is not only hostile to the Palestinians but is practically helping the Israelis to annex their territory by offering them unlimited financial and military support, and so facilitating their endeavours to build settlements on occupied territory.

In the light of this and in view of continued U.S. support for Israel in its acts of aggression on the Arab Nation, one can only conclude that Washington has no more credibility in this region. In the interview, King Hussein said that as a superpower the U.S. ought to adopt a more balanced stand and should not support the aggressors. He also called on the international community to help implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and appealed to the Europeans to play a more active role in this concern.

The King stressed in his interview the important role of the Soviet Union which, he said, should be involved from the start in any peace negotiations if a just and comprehensive settlement is to be achieved. In fact, he said, the presence of the Soviet Union in an international conference on the Middle East provides an element of equilibrium vis a vis the United States, which supports Israel and so the U.S. would be prevented from handling the issue for the Zionists' benefit.

World Zionism has succeeded in imposing its control and hegemony on the United States and has been exploiting the U.S. administrations for achieving Israel's ambitions in the region. That is why the presence of the Soviet Union is essential in any international effort to achieve peace.

Al Dustour: Stop Gulf bloodshed

THE SITUATION in the Gulf seems to foreshadow the emergence of an international crisis due to Iran's intransigence and its persistence in continuing its aggression on Iraq and the Arabian Gulf states. The Iranian regime, which opened a new front against the Gulf states, in addition to that with Iraq, can hardly be responsive to mediation efforts and it is expected to pursue its evil designs and attacks on the Arab states in the Gulf, thus opening the door for foreign intervention and paving the way for the internationalisation of the Gulf War.

In the light of this situation the Arabs have no alternative but to make ready to confront the Iranian enemy and deter further attacks on tankers or oil installations. A unified Arab stand can put an end to bloodshed and destruction and can be a decisive factor in bringing about peace for both the Arabs and the Iranians.

The Arab countries have in the past failed in adopting joint stands towards Lebanon and Palestine but they surely have learnt from past lessons and can adopt a unified action to protect their interests and defend themselves against aggression.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iranian escalation

IRAN'S ESCALATION of the war in the Gulf region and its threats to strike against Arab tankers and oil installations regardless of the consequences reflects its deteriorating economic and political situation. These moves are signs of desperation and an attempt to draw a wedge between Iraq and its sister Arab states.

No doubt the Iraqi siege of Kharg Island and the deteriorating situation inside Iran have prompted Iran to escalate the war in such a manner that invites foreign intervention. The Iranians hope that by so doing it can force Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states to stop helping Iraq and to exert pressure on Baghdad to concede to Iranian demands. Iran, from the start, had hoped to cause discord and division among the Iraqis as well because they are either Sunnis or Shi'ites and hoped to disintegrate Iraq and finally annex the country.



Egypt's opposition press gains force

By Robert Reid
Associated Press

CAIRO — After years of censorship and state control of the news media, a lively opposition press has emerged in Egypt, offering a range of news and political opinion unparalleled in most of the Arab World.

Four days a week, Egyptians can buy the latest issue of one of four weeklies published by legal opposition parties, whose views range from free enterprise conservatism to socialism.

Opposition party weeklies frequently lampoon government officials, particularly Prime Minister Fuad Moeideen, ridicule Egypt's close ties to the United States, or parade the state's latest failures to deliver on promises of better housing and social programmes.

Although none of the four opposition weeklies has a circulation close to that of the three major state-owned morning dailies, individual copies are passed on among friends or relatives through unofficial distribution networks. Frayed copies of Al Wafd, Al Ahal, Al Shaab and Al Ahrar can be found on coffee house tables or

Alexandria. The combined circulation of all four weeklies comes to around 500,000 compared with a daily 800,000 for Al Ahrar, 750,000 for Al Akhbar and 400,000 for Al Gomhuria.

Still, Egyptians frequently trade stories of the latest opposition cartoons, and news reports that appear in opposition papers but not in state-owned dailies help fuel rumors in the capital. Many who don't support the parties say they read their newspapers because they find the fare refreshingly different.

"Our first aim is to give people reliable information, because we know that the newspapers owned by the government do not give people real and complete information about domestic issues or the Arab World," said Hussein Abdul Razik, editor of Al Ahal, published by the (Leftist) National Progressive Unionist Party.

After the 1952 military-led revolution that deposed the monarch, President Gamal Abdul Nasser disbanded all political parties, padlocked opposition newspapers and clamped strict censorship on the remaining, state-

office desks throughout Cairo and owned dailies.

Nasser's successor, President Anwar Sadat, revived opposition papers in 1978 but shut them down again three years later as part of his crackdown on dissent. President Hosni Mubarak lifted the ban as part of his promise to bring true democracy to Egypt and opposition newspapers began re-appearing in 1982.

Although the government does not censor opposition papers, editors say they have been briefed about subjects they should avoid, namely Muslim-Christian strife, the state of Egyptian armed forces and activities of state security services.

"We sometimes published such items," said Mr. Abdul Razik. "But before we do, we telephone our contacts in the interior ministry first to see their reaction. We understand that at any time the government can step on our newspaper. It happened under Sadat and it can happen under Mubarak."

Editors also complain that the government controls their operation through more subtle means, such as limiting the size of press runs or discouraging state enterprises from advertising in opposition papers.

Mustafa Shirdi, editor of Al Wafd the organ of the New Wafd Party, said his newspaper had received instructions not to print cer-

tain items on Three different occasions since it re-appeared on the newsstands in March.

Mr. Shirdi said he had decided against printing four additional stories for fear of antagonising the government. He declined to say what those items were.

Despite the controls, opposition papers still manage to print news reports and commentaries that would have sent editors to jail a decade ago. Only the Lebanese media, with its range of newspapers and radio stations controlled by rival parties and militias, offers a greater variety of reports and opposition opinion in the Arab World.

Al Ahal, the government's sharpest critic, published a recent interview with Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, in which he blasted Mr. Mubarak's government for its relations with Israel. A recent cartoon showed a sinister "Uncle Sam" advising an infant to heed "American propaganda" instead of his Egyptian mother.

Al Wafd and others devote large space to letters from readers complaining about rising prices, inadequate health care, housing, sanitation and frustrations with Egyptian bureaucracy.

"There is not complete freedom now," said Mr. Shirdi. "But there is a certain amount of freedom with which we can live for the time being."

Cameroun marks most somber national day

By W. Joseph Campbell
Associated Press

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — Shaken by last month's abortive attempt to topple the civilian government, Cameroon on Sunday marked what promised to be the most somber national day since the West African country gained independence in 1960.

The government of President Paul Biya, who has kept a studiously low profile since loyal army units crushed the April 6 rebellion, cancelled parades and other ceremonies and designated Sunday as a day of reflection and meditation.

The uprising "has shaken the fibre of the nation," said one mid-level government official. "We're not used to coups and it's been very difficult to adjust to this ... things may no longer be the same in Cameroon because of this (attempted) coup."

"People are very nervous and think (another) uprising might happen again anytime," said a student in Yaounde, where the attempted takeover which the government said claimed 70 lives occurred.

Most analysts, however, said they doubt Mr. Biya's government faces immediate threat from the armed forces. The army remained loyal during the attempted coup and senior officers have demonstrated no desire to assume power.

Another restraining factor is the punishment that was swiftly meted out to suspected participants in the rebellion. The Yaounde Military Tribunal heard evidence in secret against 436 suspects and sentenced 46 to death. Most of them are believed to have been

executed. There has been considerable speculation about Mr. Biya's ability to assert firm leadership in a country with more than 200 tribes, as many indigenous languages and a mixture of Muslims, Christians and Animists.

Even Cameroon's controlled press has appealed for vigorous leadership. "More than ever," the weekly Yaounde Patriote said in its edition Friday, Mr. Biya's policies must be sufficiently tough "so that he becomes the strong man that Cameroonians expect of him."

Mr. Biya, 51, had the presidency thrust upon him with little chance for preparation in November 1982. He was Cameroon's unassuming prime minister when President Ahmadou Ahidjo suddenly announced his resignation after 22 years in power. Within 48 hours, Mr. Biya was president.

Mr. Ahidjo, who now lives in southern France, continued to exert considerable influence in Cameroonian affairs and frequently was at odds with his successor.

The former president was accused last summer of plotting against the Biya government and in February was tried in absentia and sentenced to death.

Mr. Biya later commuted the sentence to a prison term — a decision that was widely criticised as excessively mild.

Mr. Biya also has been faulted for failing to follow through on policy pronouncements.

"He plans it out well and then thinks that it will all fall into place because he's thought it out," said another Western analyst. "What missing is that he does not get tough and say, 'now do it.'"

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Five long-serving politicians and educationalists cast new light on the country's history

Jordan celebrates 38 years of independence from Britain

By Affah A. Kaloti
and Saleem B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — On May 25, 1946, the very day of Jordan's independence from the British mandate, a man was broadcasting on the air from the Jerusalem radio station congratulating His Majesty King Abdullah on the occasion, saying "I am calling from Jerusalem through the air sending sweet congratulations to my saviour the King... In my ecstasy, I do not forget the plight of other (Palestinians) under British and Zionist colonisation. They are a burden disturbing my sleep... I will remain a slave as long as there is one chain undone on a sufferer's neck."

These were the words of Husni Fariz, a prominent Jordanian intellectual, who spoke among other personalities to the Jordan Times this week about Jordan's political, economic and cultural development since independence.

Fariz on education

At the time before independence, according to Mr. Fariz, people in Jordan did not know the meaning of a "manipulating superpower," and that this power was able to give up all principles and moral values, to which it was committed. "I was then a child and I used to hear about America and freedom."

One indication of Jordan's "simplicity" and limits in the 1920's, Mr. Fariz said, is that the government's budget did not exceed JD120,000 then.

Mr. Fariz, 75, said that as far as education was concerned, children used to receive their education at the *Kaimbi*, a place where teachers used to lecture students on the Holy Koran and some mathematics, for nominal fees.

The first elementary school in Jordan was founded in 1914 in Salt where the Turkish language was taught to students under the Ottoman Empire's rule. Intermediate schools were later established after Prince Abdullah took over the leadership of Transjordan.

In 1926, the first group of students were graduated from the first secondary school in the city of Salt. Mr. Fariz was one of the 1927 graduates who together with many of his colleagues continued his studies in the American University of Beirut, Lebanon.

In the midst of pressure from the British mandate, Prince Abdullah's Raghadan Palace was an oasis where intellectuals used to gather to meet with the Emir to exchange with him views on the situation then in the newly-created state.

Mr. Fariz explained that in the old days, secondary school gra-

duates used to conclude 10 classes before graduation. After the 1940's, students had to complete 12 classes to obtain the general secondary certificate (Tawjihi).

On whether the British presence in the country influenced the education curriculum then, who is basically an educationalist, Mr. Fariz said "they did not directly interfere in the education system."

"We used to set up our own education curriculum," he said.

On the situation of school teachers, Mr. Fariz said that salaries given to teachers until the late 1950's were sufficient to meet their needs and compatible with the cost of living "not to mention that teachers then, used to teach for the sake of teaching only."

"Nowadays, however, with the increase in the number of students, schools and teachers, together with the drastic increase in population, teachers are now forced to take up the profession for purely materialistic reasons, despite the low salaries. Eventually, they are also forced to take other jobs at the same time; hence they are generally not fully dedicated to their jobs," Mr. Fariz said.

According to Mr. Fariz, most of the community colleges established recently in the Kingdom were founded for mainly materialistic purposes. "These colleges aim to serve pockets rather than the community," he contends. Mr. Fariz maintained that in the old days, outside reading for students was limited while now books of every sort are readily available.

Regarding the current education curriculum in schools, Mr. Fariz stressed that it is very much condensed to the point that it makes students abandon reading. "Today's school students can hardly carry their school bags," he said.

Criticising the teaching of the subject of history at schools in the country, Mr. Fariz said that students should be taught social and cultural history and not only political history.

The teaching of the English language at government schools was not really successful in the past and nor at the present, Mr. Fariz commented when recalling differences between education before independence to today's. He explained that the failure was because students were taught the language at the fourth or fifth grade onwards. Another reason was that teachers are generally not qualified.

During the fifties, he said, "we tried to adopt the teaching of the English language in an Arabic material." "We published books like 'I Remember', 'Stories from the Arab World', 'The Shepherd

boy", and others. These books were easy to read and understand being based on a simple language and sentence structure.

Despite this fact, Mr. Fariz said, education developed rapidly and there was a variety in the fields of specialisation in line with the increase in population.

Mr. Fariz maintains that the credit hour system implemented at the University of Jordan is the best system available for education in the world because "it makes things easier for students".

Mr. Fariz is known for his precision in writing and honesty in the script. He has many translations such as "Taghbour" and "Markings". He writes a weekly column in the Al Rai daily newspaper since 1973.

Bahjat Talhouni

On the occasion of independence day, member of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni expressed his hope that unity, solidarity and understanding would prevail between Arab countries for "our strength lies in our unity."

Mr. Talhouni, born in Ma'an in 1913, said the way to independence was long and hard, and needed a wise leadership to exert efforts to sacrifice and give.

The emergence of a country from foreign hegemony to independence "required sacrifices" and was accomplished only through people's struggle and "could never be offered for free". Mr. Talhouni said. He added that the independence of Jordan was led by people who had faith in God and their country and this was achieved by the wise Hashemite leadership.

Jordan started its march for independence when its founder, then, Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, arrived at the city of Ma'an, south of Amman on the Nov. 21, 1920.

The aim of Prince Abdullah was to help his brother King Faisal maintain his throne in Syria. However, the battle of Maysaloun in Syria turned events to the favour of the foreign, (French and British), forces and resulted in the occupation of Damascus and the quelling of the Horan revolution there. Arab forces retreated and were forced to leave Syria.

Mr. Talhouni, who held the post of Prime Minister more than once and witnessed the development of the country throughout its history, said that Prince Abdullah later came to Amman on the March 21, 1921 upon the request of various Arab leaders in the region.

He pointed out that historians agreed that the arrival of Prince Abdullah to Transjordan was an important factor for the establishment of this part of Greater Syria and had saved it from the



Ahmad Al Lawzi

Zionist expansionist plans. Zionist efforts were aimed at persuading the British government to include Transjordan with Palestine in the Balfour Declaration issued by Britain to ensure the so-called Jewish National home-land.

Prince Abdullah stood firm in the face of the Zionist expansion to include Transjordan, and during the early days of his arrival in Amman from Ma'an he started planning for the country's independence.

At that time, Britain did not have any strict policy concerning Transjordan, so Prince Abdullah started negotiating with British minister Winston Churchill in Jerusalem in late March 1921 to come up with an agreement with him committing Britain to recognise Transjordan.

The first National government was formed on April 11, 1921 headed by the country's first Prime Minister Rasheed Talee, who put it as priority to preserve security and stability in Transjordan.

In April 1, 1922, Prince Abdullah held talks in London which resulted in Britain's official recognition of Transjordan's independence. The Prince was promised that Transjordan will be excluded from the Balfour promise to the Jews.

On September 1922, Britain agreed to the announcement of the country's independence in a celebration which was later held in Amman on May 25, 1923 and since then that date was celebrated year after year as independence day.

It was after 24 years that the country gained its total independence and Prince Abdullah was announced a constitutional King with the title "King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan".

Abdul Rahman Khalifeh

A prominent Jordanian lawyer Abdul Rahman Khalifeh on this occasion gave a brief account of Jordan's development in the field



Bahjat Talhouni

of laws and constitution. Mr. Khalifeh, born in Salt in 1918, said Jordan was a part of the Ottoman Empire and as a result of World War I, all Arab countries were separated from the empire, and became under various foreign colonisations and mandates.

Mr. Khalifeh, who is currently a member of the Upper House of Parliament, said that laws implemented during that period were Ottoman laws. "Gradually, the various Arab countries started to legislate new laws until every state had a complete legislative system on an excellent level, for they adopted the best legal laws of the Anglo-Saxon and the French systems," he said.

"We can say that Jordan's laws, beginning with the constitution and ending with the simplest laws, are of the best level in the world." Mr. Khalifeh, who was the first mayor of Amman, said that at a later stage of the British mandate, Jordan established civil laws and adopted most of its theories from the Islamic legislation, and became a model for most Arab countries. "In general, I could say that every citizen can be proud of Jordan's legislation and laws, because they include sufficient guarantees of rights for individuals as well as for the community at large."

In 1929, Jordan established its first legislative council (semi-parliament) and one year after independence, the first House of Parliament was established in 1947.

Mr. Khalifeh, who occupied high-ranking posts in the Jordanian government such as Minister of Finance, Chief of the Royal Court, and member of the Lower House of Parliament twice said that the Jordanian law improved and developed together with the country's development in the various fields. "Nothing can be run without rules and regulations," he said.

Mr. Khalifeh said that the profession of law is a necessity, now particularly, when issues become



Abdul Rahman Khalifeh

more complicated due to the enormous development the country witnessed.

He pointed out that in the early forties Amman had only eight lawyers while now there are more than 800 lawyers in the capital apart from the ones distributed all over the Kingdom.

Mr. Khalifeh said that people now are more aware of the necessity to consult lawyers in their legal matters, "hence the lawyers' situation improved with time, while the situation of judges still needs to be improved, by increasing their salaries as well as their organisation," he said.

Ahmad Al Lawzi

The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, born in Amman in 1925, told the Jordan Times that independence day is a chance to stop, evaluate and compare between the past and the present of this country and to review the cost of struggle, for independence against the forces of colonisation and Zionism.

Mr. Lawzi who served as minister several times, as well as a prime minister twice, said that the arrival of Prince Abdullah, a son of the leader of the Arab Revolt of 1917, formed the basis for the country's independence. Transjordan, in its initial entry, represented the hopes, ambitions, and aspirations of Jordanians, as well as Arab hopes in Jordan.

"The French in Syria and the British and the Zionists in Palestine were worried by the establishment of this Arab entity, Jordan," Mr. Lawzi said. He added that who reviews the history of the region realises the continuous efforts and struggle the country went through to achieve its independence which represents national principles, and raises the banner of freedom and sovereignty.

"It is easy for the new generation as well as for the coming general who survived the 1948 catastrophe of Palestine until



Mohammad Ali Bdeir

today to realise the importance of Jordan's independence and its role in the Palestinian cause and that of the Arab World."

Jordan's development and progress in the various fields of economy, culture, education, industry and agriculture are milestones respected by international institutions and organisations, he said.

Mr. Lawzi pointed out that one of the main reasons for Jordan's achievements was what was planned after independence regarding security, stability and confidence which the Kingdom has managed to preserve under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein. He added that the basis for Jordan's policy to serve this country "is the open-door-policy to the world and its commitment to Arab nationalism."

Mr. Lawzi said that this occasion still imposes on us new duties and responsibilities which "we have to carry out extensively through the coming days by challenging dangers to regain Palestinian rights in their homeland and to achieve victory for this nation in Palestine."

Mr. Lawzi expressed hope on this occasion that Jordan could help in liberating the occupied Arab territories by exerting more efforts and sacrifice "for it is impossible for us to be fully happy unless we abolish injustice and return the dignity to our brothers under the Israeli occupation."

Mr. Lawzi also expressed hope that Jordan could contribute in ending the war of attrition in the Gulf and that the Arab Nation would achieve unity and solidarity to help liberate Palestine from the Zionist aggression.

Bdeir on industry, trade
The Director General of the Jordan Electric Power Company, Mr. Mohammad Ali Bdeir, born in Salt in 1909, is a prominent Jordanian figure who contributed to the development of the Kingdom's economy when it was at its



Husni Fariz

teething age. On the occasion of Jordan's independence day, Mr. Bdeir said that until 1945, "we were secondary merchants" and not direct importers.

Mr. Bdeir who occupied various high-ranking positions such as president of the Amman Chamber of Commerce as well as the president of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, said that merchants like him used to get their commodities through big importers from Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine.

Mr. Bdeir said that in the thirties commerce in Jordan was primitive and the value of currency was higher. "With a very small capital, people were able to start their own business. Any business project nowadays could cost hundreds times more to establish," he said. After Jordan's independence, Jordanian traders and businessmen started to directly import commodities from the original sources and "we became direct importers dealing commercially with the rest of the world," he said.

Mr. Bdeir who started his career as a construction material merchant in 1927 said that in the past 30 years, and under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, Jordan started founding light industries, depending on the private sector and the available finances.

Jordan's industrial exports today form one-tenth of its imports while exports could be described as nil before independence, he added.

Mr. Bdeir said that the local industry is still improving but, "it still needs more of the government's support and protection." Despite that, Jordan should not only concentrate on industry and commerce, but at the country's agricultural sector as well because "we need a diversification of production and the utilisation of the country's lands and resources in the best possible way."

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Bangladesh increases wages to avert strike

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's government, yielding to trade union demands to avert a strike due to begin Tuesday, increased workers' wages by 70 per cent.

The pay award will cost the country about \$320 million, may lead to a big tax increase in the next financial year and could entail more borrowings from abroad, a Finance Ministry source said. The labour minister, retired Air Vice Marshal Aminul Islam, said the new commitment would be heavy for a country which was already highly dependent on foreign aid.

"All I can say is that this is going to be a big financial involvement for this country," he told reporters after signing an agreement with the leaders of 16 trade unions.

The agreement said the minimum monthly wage of an industrial worker would be increased from 270 taka (\$10.80) to 460 taka (\$18.50) from July.

It followed intense negotiations over four days after the union leaders called a 48-hour strike from Tuesday to shut down industries,

shops, water and power supplies and transport.

The government also accepted demands that a worker could not be sacked by an employer until the decision was ratified by a Labour court.

The agreement said all workers in factories and commercial houses would get a month's leave each year instead of 14 days.

Most union leaders described it as an unprecedented victory, but some economists said it was a price paid by military ruler Hosain Mohammad Ershad to promote himself politically.

"It is an expensive politics that Gen. Ershad has decided to play at the cost of the people," Professor Abu Ahmad, a Dhaka University teacher, told Reuters.

Gen. Ershad, who seized power in a bloodless military coup in March 1982, has expressed hopes of becoming a civilian president through a future election.

"The idea basically is to placate the government employees and others who do count in an election," Mr. Abu Ahmad said.

German union leader dashes hopes for early end to strikes

BONN (R) — A key West German trade union leader Wednesday appeared to dash any early hopes of ending the escalating industrial confrontation over the 35-hour working week.

"I absolutely cannot imagine accepting a new wage contract that does not include substantial reduction in regular weekly working hours," Hans Janssen, a member of the IG Metall metalworkers union executive board, said in an interview with Radio Luxembourg.

Mr. Janssen is the union's top wage negotiating expert.

A spokesman for the West German Union Federation (DGB) said some 50,000 members from 17 unions in all sectors of industry would stop for two hours this afternoon in support of

the metalworkers.

West German Central Bank chief Karl Otto Poehl struck an optimistic note Tuesday, predicting that 3 per cent to 3.5 per cent growth in the gross national product is still possible despite the country's worst labour conflict in years.

In a speech to corporate bankers in Dusseldorf, Mr. Poehl made it clear that if the strike was resolved soon, major damage to the West German economy would be avoided as production quickly returned to normal.

The short-term effect of the strike was dramatic, however.

Industry-wide production losses for today alone amount to \$92.5 million, Association Spokesman Werner Riek told the Associated Press by telephone from Cologne.

Many economists believe that in the longer term Turkey can inherit what one termed "Europe's dying industries".

Its lower-paid and abundant workforce would be well suited to labour-intensive areas such as manufacturing buses and trucks, microchips and other electronic goods, shipbuilding and engineering where Europe is becoming uncompetitive, they said.

Mr. Ozal's economic policy is not without its critics. One economist, for example, attacked the government for placing too much emphasis on monetary policy and insufficient on taxation.

He noted tax avoidance is estimated at around 50 per cent, constituting a severe drain on potential government revenue.

The Central Bank's Canevi conceded that this was a weakness of past and present policy, but said a government tax force was working on possible fiscal changes.

Value added tax will also be introduced next year to ensure smoother revenue flow to the government, with the inflationary impact of this offset by tax reductions in other areas.

Most economists and bankers say the future is far from assured and the transition will not be easy, but believe Mr. Ozal has chosen the only logical course for the Turkish economy.

"The structural changes involved are enormous, and many of the obstacles are very deeply rooted," one foreign banker said.

"But there is now greater political stability than we have seen for years and a good prospect of financial stability, and the potential is huge," he added.

Inflation battle crucial for Turkish economic growth

By Barry Simpson

ANKARA — Turkish government officials are confident they can break the back of the country's inflation problem by the middle of this year and set the stage for a new era of sustained, export-led economic growth.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said last week he hoped inflation would be down to a year-on-year increase of 25 per cent by the end of this year, from 50 per cent at present.

The government's ultimate aim was inflation of under 10 per cent, he told a press conference, though without saying when this could be achieved.

Government officials and economic analysts here say Mr. Ozal's monetarist attack on inflation goes far beyond a simple battle against a cyclical economic problem, and is intended to herald structural changes aimed at totally reshaping the economy.

No-one, however, expects it to be quite that easy.

The thrust of Mr. Ozal's free

market economic policies, rapidly introduced after his Motherland Party last December formed Turkey's first elected government since the 1980 military coup, has been the monetarist attack on inflation and the opening up of the economy to market forces.

On the monetary front he has pushed interest rates above the level of inflation to try to attract deposits into the banking system and contain domestic demand.

To boost exports the Turkish lira has been steadily depreciated — by 25 per cent against the dollar so far this year — while import restrictions and foreign exchange controls have been lifted to open industry up to the stimulus of competition.

Most analysts believe inflation will start to come down in the second half of this year, though some feel the 25 per cent target may be optimistic. First quarter 1984 exports rose by nearly 40 per cent from a year earlier to \$1.85 billion.

The general feeling is one of optimism, although many see further casualties in the adjustment from a financial crisis which saw five banks collapse only two years ago.

"1984 will be a good year from the macroeconomic point of view," said Halit Soydan, managing director of Garanti Bankasi. "We will have stability and real economic development. But from the microeconomic point of view some banks and other companies may go under," he told Reuters.

Another local banker, Yapi Ve Kredi Bankasi Vice President Metin Berk, said growth was essential to overcome Turkey's chronic unemployment and other economic problems. "We cannot have stability for its own sake. We must have growth," he said.

This will require major structural changes in an economy hampered by a huge government bureaucracy and cumbersome and inefficient state enterprises. Many of them monopolies.

Mr. Ozal's government, officials say, intends to dismantle bureaucratic barriers to development and stimulate both public and private sectors of the economy into greater dynamism by exposing them to the full rigours of international competition.

The government will also confine itself to formulating a healthy legislative climate for investment and banking and to developing energy, communications and transport infrastructure, avoiding direct intervention in industry.

All this is a radical departure for industries used to domination by the state and its support in times of need.

"Ozal has broken the myth of 'father state'," said Mr. Berk. "Previous governments administered the economy by police force. Ozal is using economic force."

Foreign and local bankers say servicing Turkey's foreign debt, rescheduled in stages from 1978 onwards and standing at \$18 billion at end-1983, will not be a problem if the current account deficit can be held under \$1.2 billion.

The government has set a deficit target of one billion for 1983, and Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem said recently that latest figures suggested a smaller shortfall might be possible.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed lower extending Tuesday's sharp fall. Dealers said operators showed renewed concern about the prospect of economic recovery because of the continuing coal miners dispute. The overnight weaker trend on Wall Street also contributed to the decline but some issues closed slightly above lowest levels.

The F.T.-S.E. 100 share index at 1530 was off 10.5 to 1,074.1 and the F.T. 30 share index at 1500 hrs. was 12.2 down to 844.1.

Government bonds staged a technical reaction gaining up to ¼ point in thin trading, gold shares and North Americans were dull.

ICI at 556, Bowater at 280 and Glaxo at 815 were each 8p lower and Plessey was 11p down at 199 partly on speculation that it may mount a counter bid for British Aerospace which rose 8p to 338. Boots firmed 2p to 178 after full year results. Bass moved to 375 from 363 after interim results. Hanson Trust rose 13p to 237 on early demand but then eased to 229.

Dealers noted some U.S. selling in oil shares. B.P. was 7p off at 516. Shell fell 8p to 683 while Ultramar, jointly bidding with Allied Corp for Enstar Corp. closed 20p off at 594.

Banks eased slightly and in mixed insurance, Sun Life added 8p to 571 on speculative demand.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.3865/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.293/35	Canadian dollars
	2.7385/93	West German marks
	3.0810/20	Dutch guilders
	2.261/22	Swiss francs
	55.63/66	Belgian francs
	8.4200/50	French francs
	1687.25/1688.25	Italian lire
	232.67/77	Japanese yen
	8.0575/0625	Swedish crowns
	7.7910/7960	Norwegian crowns
	10.0300/0350	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	378.80/379.30	U.S. dollars

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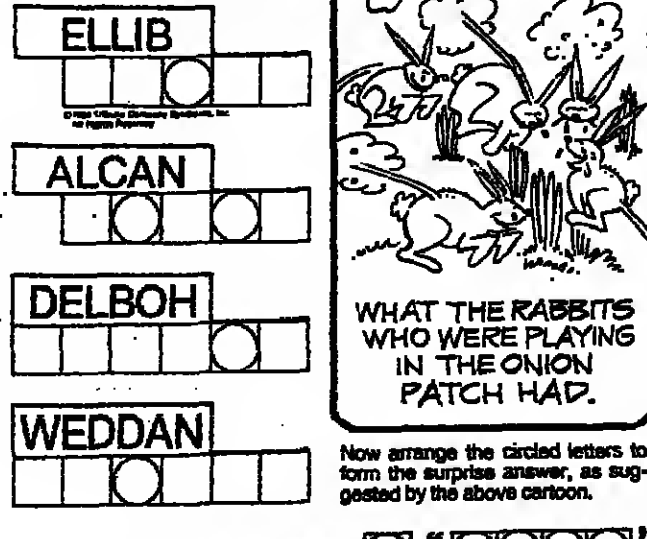
By Harris

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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CUBIT AWASH FLATLY DECENT
Answer: What you might get if you stand too close to an inflated donkey — A SEAT "BELT"

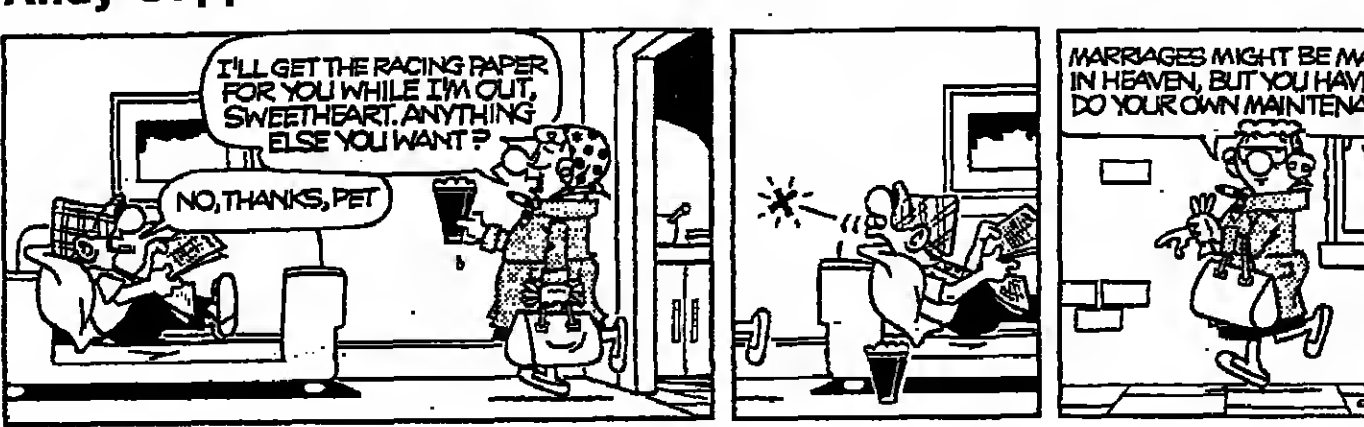
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



U.S. supports free trade area with Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — Free trade between Israel and the United States, mooted by President Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, would favour the U.S., Congress was told.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shamir agreed last year to consider the proposal, the first of its type for the United States, to establish a free trade area. Such an agreement would eliminate all duties and non-tariff barriers on trade between the two countries.

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer told the House of Representatives Trade Sub-Committee that 90 per cent of all Israeli goods entered the U.S. duty free while about 45 per cent of U.S. exports to Israel were subject to tariffs. The U.S. had a \$400 million surplus in trade with Israel in 1983.

"We stand to gain unrestricted access to an \$8 billion Israeli market in which a high proportion of imports are dutiable and in which many non-tariff barriers exist, in exchange for eliminating duties on essentially 10 per cent of our own imports from Israel," Lighthizer said.

Mr. Lighthizer said the U.S. would be at a disadvantage without the free trade area because Israel has a similar agreement with the European Community. Israel is to eliminate duties on all Community industrial products by 1989.

Agriculture Deputy Under-Secretary Alan Tracy said U.S. farm exports to Israel, mainly of grains and soybeans, were valued at \$300 million in 1983.

Mr. Lighthizer asked Congress to give his office more authority to negotiate free trade agreements. The AFL-CIO Trade Union Federation said it opposed the proposed U.S.-Israeli agreement as a bad precedent.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have a big opportunity today to shake off whatever burdens obsess you and to get into a new frame of mind whereby you can see and understand up-to-date ways of doing things.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you expand in career matters, you can have greater benefits coming to you. Cultivate those around you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Pursue whatever is uppermost on your mind and gain your aims with courage and confidence. Stop angling.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make those changes that can lead to greater success and happiness for you. Your intuition can lead you in the right directions.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Gain the assistance of outside contacts so that you have greater benefits in the future.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You get fine ideas that can be most helpful to you and also give you greater knowledge. Contact persons of a different background.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You need a more modern system for handling your affairs so that you get better results, so look for it. Be more alert.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Good day to make new allies with whom you can agree easily and get good results in the days ahead. Drive safely.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good day to decide just how to be more efficient in daily routines and add more spark to them. Listen to ideas of co-workers.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be alert to new and interesting activities that can be just your cup of tea. Plan the weekend well tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make plans for improving home conditions during the week and all can go smoothly. Don't be extravagant.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get into the activities that you feel can help you to produce more and get cooperation of your partners.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study practical affairs better and then you can add to current prosperity. Your newspaper can be of much help to you.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be interested in every kind of project and will like to pioneer into new directions, so be sure to teach to finish one job before going into another one. The mentality here is great.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime finds you with a considerable amount of awareness of what others expect of you. Beyond the personal, there is the chance to handle your financial and practical affairs well.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can achieve a good deal today in a quiet and simple fashion, but after clear of a partner tonight who is not thinking straight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get your appearance improved and do something to make your environment more charming. Gad about with friends.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get an early start on revising conditions so that your career can take an upturn in the evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Situations arise today that can be helpful in expanding your in terests and activities. A delightful evening.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Go along with your mate's ideas and greater mutual happiness can be gained. Use your intuition in some business matter.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to get along better with each of your partners and improve your status in life. Get involved in civic affairs.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A little gift of special thought for co-workers can improve your position with them now. Have a happier attitude about life.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Morning should find you happy and willing to forget any grievances of the past and improve relations with others.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Look around for some mechanism that can help to make your home more operable. The evening may be a bit confusing.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get busy with correspondence and show those you like that you are thinking of them. Don't be upset by some private anxiety.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try to get some art pieces that can make your home more charming and valuable. Handle all money matters today.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Do something that will bring out your finest qualities. Keep busy and accomplish much.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one who will get along famously with others and upon reaching adulthood could be a fine entertainer and spread much cheer. Teach to reach decisions more quickly. Send to good schools for the right training.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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Belgian police hunt missing Soviet 'agent'

BRUSSELS (R) — Red-faced Belgian security police were Wednesday hunting for an alleged Soviet agent who was due to have been deported Tuesday but has gone into hiding, Justice Ministry officials said.

The man, a driver at the Soviet trade mission in Brussels, was one of two Soviet officials whom the Justice Ministry announced on Monday had been handed over to the government for immediate expulsion.

The officials were unable to explain how he got away and would not comment on a press report that security police had failed to arrest him despite a car chase last Saturday after they surprised the two men at a pre-arranged hand-over of secret NATO documents.

The affair, which also involves an unnamed Soviet diplomat, has embarrassed the Belgian Foreign Ministry which professes maximum discretion to avoid reprisals by the Soviet Union.

A spokesman told reporters the ministry had received only minimal prior warning of the Justice Ministry announcement. Asked why conflicting reports of the case were met with an air of vagueness, he said: "It's not at all."

The other alleged Soviet agent, named as Vladimir Lachev, an engineer who worked at the trade

mission, was deported on a scheduled Aeroflot flight to Moscow Tuesday with his wife and two children.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to comment on the fate of the Soviet diplomat.

The sources said the two agents had been "set up" by a NATO military officer whom they had approached offering large sums in cash in return for secret alliance documents.

Security men pounced in a Brussels restaurant on Saturday as the officer handed over a file full of phony documents, but the driver got away and was involved in a hair-raising car chase with security vehicles in the city centre, they said.

Gandhi's party wins 9 of 24 polls

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party has won nine of the 24 constituencies contested in state assembly by-elections, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported Wednesday.

PTI said the regional Telugu Desam Party, which rules the South Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, won the last assembly seat to be declared — Asifnagar in Hyderabad, the state capital.

Officials had ordered a new poll

in Asifnagar on Sunday after clashes between rival party workers in which four people died.

Tight security was imposed in at least seven states for voting on Sunday and Monday. Fears of violence dominated the polls after scores of people died in Hindu-Muslim clashes in south western India and killings flared in northern Punjab state.

The Congress (I) achieved mixed results in the by-elections, which political analysts said were a

crucial test of Mrs. Gandhi's popularity and could reflect trends in national elections due by January next year.

The party won seats in the Marxist-ruled West Bengal state, and in the opposition-ruled south Indian states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

S. Africa, Angola exchange prisoners

NGIVA, Angola (AP) — South Africa on Wednesday prepared to hand over 15 captured Angolan soldiers and a Cuban, one day after a swap of prisoners in this battle-scarred town near Angola's southern frontier.

The exchange marks another small step toward bringing peace to Africa's South Atlantic flank.

Fifteen Angolans captured by South Africa in Aug. 1981 were repatriated Tuesday in exchange for a soldier of the South-West African Territory Force, which has been established over the years by South Africa.

The Territory Force soldier had been captured by Angolan troops last December during South Africa's six-week invasion of the Marxist-ruled nation.

Angola was not scheduled to release any prisoners in Wednesday's ceremony. It was not explained why South Africa divided the release of its prisoners into two parts. The Angolans scheduled to be released Wednesday were captured, along with Cuban private Pedro Torres, in December.

Since Angola and South Africa signed a security agreement Feb. 16, the ideological rivals have met several times to discuss peace.

Reagan says Western allies closer than ever

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday night that the United States and its West European allies are "closer today than we've probably ever been."

"I don't think the alliance has ever been more solid," Mr. Reagan said, referring to a White House news conference to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

He compared this to the situation when he took office in 1981, declaring, "When we came in, we found that there was disarray in the NATO alliance and that no longer holds true today. I think we're closer today than we've probably ever been."

In reply to a question, Mr. Reagan said that even if U.S. medium range cruise and Pershing 2 missiles are barred from the Netherlands, he doubted it would cause a chain reaction of other allies refusing to allow the nuclear missiles on their territory.

The Dutch coalition government is now wrestling with a final decision on deployment of the missiles in the Netherlands.

"The decision must be made by the Dutch cabinet, the cabinet of the Netherlands and the parliament, and they have not yet taken up that issue or made a decision on it," Mr. Reagan said.

"But in the other countries, basically Italy, (West) Germany,

other NATO countries, England, the bases are being erected for the missiles including the Pershings," he added.

In 1979, NATO decided to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands to counter Soviet SS-20s if an arms reduction agreement was not reached by the end of 1983.

Asked specifically if he thought other NATO allies might fall in behind in eventual Dutch refusal to allow deployment of medium-range missiles, Mr. Reagan replied, "I doubt that they would. There might be another country or so among some of the smaller allies that might follow suit, but the rest, I think we can rest assured, wouldn't."

Referring to the Soviet withdrawal from arms control talks, Mr. Reagan said, "If we can get those fellows back to the table and get them to start down that road of mutual reduction then they might find out what common sense it would be to eliminate them (arms), the very fact that we're stronger" makes the Soviet Union unhappy, he continued.

"For the first time in a couple of decades, we are preserving our security abilities, we're building up our military and we're not unilaterally disarming while they continue the massive arms build up."

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Guevara's diaries to be auctioned

LONDON (AP) — The Sotheby's Auction Firm said Tuesday that the last diaries of Cuban revolutionary leader "Che" Guevara will be sold in London in July. The firm said it obtained the manuscripts from a non-British owner whom it would not identify. Sotheby's estimates that the diaries could sell for about £250,000 (\$350,000). Guevara, an Argentine-born medical doctor born in 1928 who became an expert on guerrilla warfare, was shot by the army in Bolivia on Oct. 9, 1967, after failing to bring about an insurrection there. His Spanish-language diaries, compiled to within two days of his death, disappeared after brief public exposure. The auctioneers said they have no doubt that the diaries are authentic.

DJ complains about Althorp's friends

LONDON (R) — A disc jockey has told his million-strong radio audience he was the target of "disgusting" behaviour in a restaurant by rowdy friends of Viscount Althorp, younger brother of Princess Diana. Tony Blackburn, a nationally known broadcaster, said "upperclass chinless wonders with too much money," guests of the 20-year-old viscount, tried to "de-bag" him — remove his trousers — as a prank. They did not succeed, he said. Blackburn said Althorp, nicknamed "Champagne Charlie" for his high life, had entertained 20 chums at an Italian restaurant where he took his sister, wife of Prince Charles, to lunch only five days earlier. "I got the message that Althorp and company wanted to get my trousers off," Blackburn told his BBC Radio London listeners Tuesday. "I thought it was all very odd but the waiters stepped in and asked him to return to their tables." Blackburn said: "Althorp did come up to me and apologise for his friends' behaviour but quite honestly I thought the affair was quite disgusting. Here we had the brother-in-law of our next king and his chums acting like spoiled children."

Winston Churchill to go on stage

LONDON (R) — "Winnie," nickname of Britain's wartime leader Winston Churchill, is to play a new stage production which is to open in London in October. The £1.5-million (\$1.5-million) production, based on Churchill's World War II experiences, has his granddaughters, Celia and Edwina Sandys, as advisers. Producer Rex Berry told Reuters: "We've been involved from the beginning two years ago when we first had the idea that the play should be done." Celia Sandys said, "Winnie" will be set against the background of a British forces concert at the end of World War II and include bits of the time such as "White Cliffs of Dover" and "We'll Meet Again." Actor Robert Hardy, who played Churchill in a recent British television series, will have the title role.

China executes corrupt policeman

PEKING (R) — A corrupt policeman who sold exit visas but denied the charge and remained unrepentant has been executed, the Canton Evening News said. Lin Zhaoyi had taken 68,000 yuan (\$34,000) in cash, colour televisions, watches and other items over five years to approve 66 exit visas. Tuesday's edition of the newspaper also reported that a second policeman, accused of accepting bribes of 48,000 yuan (\$24,000) in return for issuing 58 applications, got a comparatively light sentence because he confessed and returned some of the money. But the third one, who made 34,000 yuan (\$17,000) by issuing 30 visas, received a life term which could be reduced if he confessed and surrendered his booty, the paper said.

2 killed, 11 injured in Bogota bomb attacks

BOGOTA (R) — Two people were killed and 11 injured Tuesday night in bombings at the Honduran airline company Salsa and U.S. and Chinese diplomatic premises, police said early Wednesday.

The first blast was at the Salsa offices where, police said, a group of six youths came in just before the explosion seeking the manager. The device apparently went off before they could plant it, police added, and members of the group were among the dead and injured.

A car bomb broke windows at the Chinese diplomatic residence

and shook the nearby U.S. Embassy. Moments later two small bombs exploded near the American embassy chancellery. No one was reported hurt.

Small bombs also were planted outside the Colombo-American Cultural Institute, connected with the U.S. embassy, and at a car showroom.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombings, which came five days before the start of a ceasefire by the leftist guerrillas of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

Deng praises China's relations with Sri Lanka

PEKING (AP) — China and Sri Lanka have shared a "common language" for more than 30 years, Chinese Communist leader Deng Xiaoping told President Junius Jayewardene of Sri Lanka at the Great Hall of the People Wednesday.

Mr. Deng referred to the close ties between the two countries since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Sri Lanka was the first country to exchange ambassadors with the People's Republic and in 1952, during the Korean War when China was the object of an allied trade boycott, Sri Lanka signed a rice-and-rubber trade pact which has lasted three decades.

The Indian Ocean island supplied China with rubber, in exchange for rice, and Peking has never forgotten it, Chinese leaders have told Mr. Jayewardene who is on his first state visit.

Sitting down for talks in the Great Hall, Mr. Deng, 79, told Mr. Jayewardene, 77, "our two countries have shared a common language for the past 30 years and more. Despite the changes that have taken place in Sri Lanka as well as the changes in China, our two countries have been able to maintain very cordial relations."

"We have no differences of opinion on major issues... we have no disputes. There exists only friendship between us," Mr. Deng said.

There was no specific mention in the talks of the southern India state of Tamil Nadu supporting Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka. Mr. Jayewardene told a news conference Tuesday.

Mr. Jayewardene and Chinese leaders, in obvious references to India, stressed the importance of big nations adopting a non-interference policy toward small countries.

Casey received Carter briefings, report says

NEW YORK (R) — A disputed congressional report to be released Wednesday names Central Intelligence Agency Director William Casey as the man who obtained briefing papers prepared for President Carter in 1980, the New York Times reported.

The papers were used to prepare Mr. Ronald Reagan for an election campaign debate with Mr. Carter.

A dissenting report, contending that the document's conclusions were not supported by the evidence, was also to be released Wednesday.

A CIA spokesman said Mr. Casey, President Reagan's campaign manager, at the time would not comment until he read the report. Mr. Casey has said repeatedly he does not remember

baving seen the briefing papers in question.

Republicans on the House of Representatives subcommittee which compiled the report have complained that they were not consulted on its preparation.

The Times said Michigan Democrat Donald Albosta, the committee chairman, wrote to Attorney General William French Smith Tuesday to urge the appointment of an independent prosecutor "to fully resolve the pending issues in this matter."

The subcommittee recommends that the independent counsel pay particular attention to the questionable and flatly contradictory statements made by the subcommittee during the course of the investigation," he was quoted as saying.

Murder charges against Filipino priest dismissed

BACOLOD (R) — A court in the central Philippines Tuesday dismissed charges against a Filipino priest accused with two foreign missionaries and six church workers of the murder of a town mayor and four others two years ago.

Judge Emilio Legaspi said the prosecution had failed to present evidence against 40-year-old Vicente Dangan, who went on trial in February for the murder of Mayor Pablo Zola and four associates.

But the judge denied a defence motion to dismiss charges against Australian Priest Brian Gore, Irishman Niall O'Brien and six lay workers, ordering the trial to resume on May 29.

The judge said he had to reject affidavits claiming to show their innocence because they were "based on the theory of alibi and were basically hearsay." He added that the strength of the prosecution evidence had not been affected.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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SWEDEN PLASTER PAKISTAN
Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ AKQ5
♥ KQ10
♦ K73
♣ K54

EAST
♠ J42
♥ J5432
♦ A96
♣ A109652

SOUTH
♠ 109876
♥ 87
♦ Q5
♣ 10932

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 2♦ 3♦ Pass
Pass 4♦ Pass 3♦
Pass 4♦ Pass 3♦
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♦.

Pakistan and host country Sweden were among the favored contenders for a semifinal berth in the recent World Team Championships. Sweden gained an early advantage in their third-round encounter.

Both Sweden and Pakistan reached four spades on the North-South cards. The auction shown is from the room where Pakistan sat North-South. North's two diamond

Refugees say Indonesian soldiers killed villagers

GREEN RIVER, Papua New Guinea (R) — Refugees have alleged that Indonesian soldiers shot dead villagers and burned homes in the province of Irian Jaya, forcing a "cross-border exodus" to Papua New Guinea.

"The Indonesians chased us and we left everything — dogs, pigs and (vegetable) gardens," a group of 350 refugees told the Australian Associated Press at Green River, a Papua New Guinea government outpost 20 kilometres from the border.

The refugees said they were not involved with the OPM (Free West Papua) rebel movement, whose armed guerrillas are trying to make the Irian Jaya area an independent state.

They said Indonesian soldiers shot dead five women and three men in a village outside Ubrub in retaliation for rebel activities near the northern coast of Irian Jaya.

In Jakarta, there was no immediate official comment on the allegations made at the weekend.

Nicaragua to prepare for prolonged war against U.S.

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua's leaders are bracing for a "prolonged war" against the United States which they expect to last as long as President Reagan remains in power, a senior government official said Tuesday.

"Mr. Reagan has made clear his decision to destroy the popular Sandinist revolution," a high-ranking member of the ruling National Sandinist Liberation Front (FSLN) said.

"He is re-elected president of the United States, we should start preparations for a war of many years duration, perhaps 10 or even more," the official, who declined to be named, told reporters.

He said the FSLN was alarmed at new U.S. military manoeuvres in neighbouring Honduras that co-incided with an increase in cross-border attacks by U.S.-financed insurgents of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

More than 1,000 U.S. troops were expected to lead Honduran and Salvadoran forces in counter-insurgency exercises beginning Wednesday, the latest in three series of war games designed as a show of force in the face of what President Reagan sees as the spread of Marxist revolution from Nicaragua.

The refugees began arriving at Green River about a week ago and have been looked after mainly by local villagers.

An estimated 6,000 Irian Jayans have now crossed into Papua New Guinea in the past three months following reported clashes between rebels and Indonesian forces in Irian Jaya.

Papua New Guinea plans to send the first group of refugees back to Irian Jaya at the end of this month.

But the refugees at Green River, in an interview translated from the village language, to Pidgin English and then to English, said they would not go back even if their safety was guaranteed.

They said they would only return when Irian Jaya became independent.

Papua New Guinea has been moving police squads to the northern border area in the past two days.

The insurgents have killed 30 peasants, five of them children, destroyed 18 farming co-operatives, and caused damage of more than \$1 million, he said.

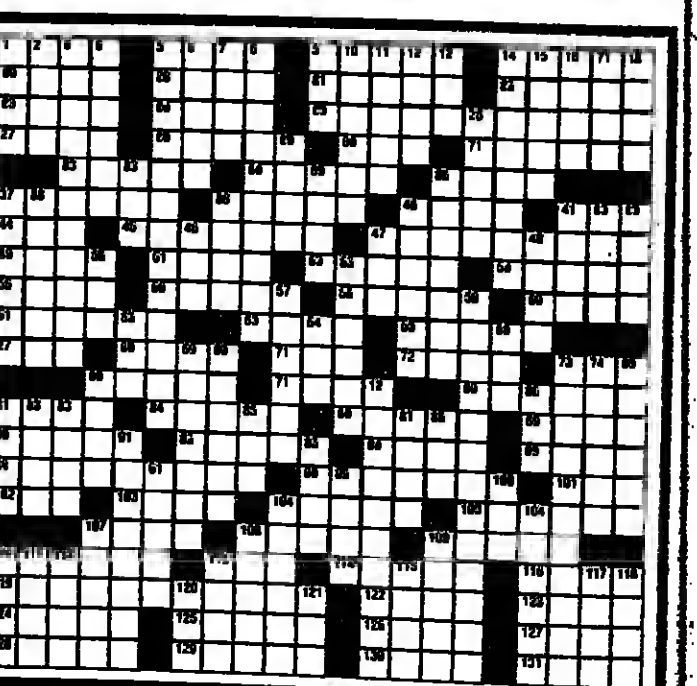
He added that newly-trained Nicaraguan pilots would soon begin flying missions while the navy would be receiving North Korean vessels for defence against sea-borne attacks.

The official said most foreign military aid was obtained with easy long-term credits and was not therefore overstraining the country's economy.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

By Ralph G. Bragan

- ACROSS**
- Scrooge words
 - Football
 - Michaelmas
 - Irregularly
 - Med. subj.
 - Escalade
 - Boat country
 - Profit
 - Discovered by chance
 - Perched
 - West
 - Charm
 - Ang
 - Guerrilla
 - Order to a horse
 - Ready end
 - Wills
 - Contradict
 - Baseball
 - Elas or Jella
 - Def
 - In a peevish way
 - Mrs. Charles
 - Campesino
 - Kind of yore
 - Drugged
 - Radcliffe dances
 - Native ruler
 - Wine for
 - Desiring man
 - Confirms for
 - Chickadee
 - Approaches
 - Seal or stew
 - At no time
 - poetically
 - Lacking
 - visibly
 - Charge
 - Woody
 - Tur
 - Youcher
 - Special bond
 - place
 - Starts
 - Cry by a woman on a chair
 - Competition
 - Swear
 - Problem
 - Spout
 - Room
 - Op. of far
 - Dist
 - Talk by force
 - Where have you — ?
 - Worries
 - Ays or Sally
 - March
 - On the
 - Shaggy
 - Holy women
 - abdr.
 - Slaughter of
 - Indurate
 - Placatory
 - birds
 - Soft diction
 - Posture
 - Spout
 - Noted name in India
 - Arde
 - Matted cheese on toast
 - Long, long time
 - Flat fish
 - Dispute
 - Penn State's
 - Witty
 - Ays or Sally
 - March
 - On the
 - Shaggy
 - Holy women
 - abdr.
 - Slaughter of
 - Indurate



- DOWN**
- Headquarters
 - Once more
 - Football
 - Sound system
 - Thrown by last
 - Realities
 - Lecher
 - Classic design
 - Broadcast
 - Theatrical var.
 - Croche
 - association
 - Druid's river
 - "We in —"
 - Otherworldly
 - id style
 - Indian
 - Shanty
 - Toll-free
 - Base feature
 - Faction
 - Flour-de-
 - Certain dispute
 - Football
 - Best policy
 - One-sided
 - admiral var.
 - Mask
 - Drift cleat
 - Classic design
 - Bar one
 - Lost
 - Unconquered
 - Belgium
 - Madness
 - Saloon
 - Done of
 - radiation
 - Flowers
 - Yes, today
 - Children's game
 - Gar
 - Shelter
 - Shuttle
 - Attitudes
 - One-up on
 - Rate at an
 - Political
 - Stage
 - Twisted nation
 - Musical
 - adject
 - Author Fleming
 - Novelist
 - Water
 - Theater
 - section
 - Thermost
 - Sturdy fellow
 - Edgemony
 - Declined base
 - Harried
 - Talented
 - Doubleword
 - Name word
 - Allegory
 - One of talent
 - color
 - Graphic, back-
 - woods style
 - Folk
 - Garden recess
 - Heg
 - Cham
 - Trifollic
 - comb. form
 - Pond plant
 - Bed notice
 - Prerequisite
 - contest
 - Hereditary part
 - Loch
 - Cop and
 - Pack
 - Cookbook mea.

- CRYPTOGRAMS**
1. IALAW GPE BSU BDER YA PHONE QUW GIT NUBRANE NGER, YANGOPA DIALDEGYET, DE RUREP QUW HSAA. —By Marlene A. Adams
 2. EAT ICUPA AEVO UREURY, FOONT, IRK YIM-FEQ GUMVOK I PREUR, CIGNERY ODOR GFI-DUM. —By Lela H. Jones
 3. SLOW, SLEW, WEAFFIC EAWCW LII LXX FZ OAWK RZAO EAWPIC. —By Barbara J. Rugg
 4. WPSJO HUPBKH WJTEH JTECHW WHUC PTPPS-TTY BUNSC, ABHW PSJOSKA. —By Earl Ireland



السلامة